**How Likely Is It? / Reflection 1/ Page 20/ Problems 1-3/ April 18, 2012/ Brian Herner**

1. **You perform a large experiment and keep track of the number of trials and the number of favorable results. The favorable number of the fraction is the numerator of the fraction and the number of trials is the denominator of the fraction. This is called the experimental probability because it’s computed based on the results of the experiment you did.**
2. **In an experiment, 500 trials are better than 30 trials to predict the chances of a result because 30 trials will not give you enough information to make a good prediction. There is a wide variability because of the small amount of trials when you do 30. As the number of trials increase such as to the number 500 the variability will be decreased.**
3. **It means for the results to be equally likely when the possible results have the same exact chance of occurring and each result would occur about the same amount of times over the long run.**